

Comparison of Nebraska With Other Midwest Region States

In 2003, of the nine Midwest states reporting, Iowa registered the highest with a total case incidence rate for the private sector of 6.7 cases per 100 full-time employees. Illinois recorded the lowest numbers with 4.6 cases.

Incidence rates by major industry division varied greatly between states. In manufacturing, the total case incidence rate ranged from 10.3 in Iowa to 7.0 in Illinois. In the construction industry, the most hazardous of the major industry divisions, incidence rates ranged from 9.5 in Wisconsin to 6.5 in Indiana.

Data was not available for North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota.

Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Per 100 Full-Time Workers by Industry Division for Midwest Region States

Industry Division	IL	IN	IA	KS	MI	MN	MO	NE	WI
Private Sector	4.6	6.2	6.7	5.5	6.3	5.5	5.0	5.9	6.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	5.1	6.3	7.0	9.1	4.5	8.8	6.7	7.5	6.4
Mining	6.8	5.9	*	5.7	5.1	3.6	4.0	*	*
Construction	6.8	6.5	8.5	7.9	7.2	9.3	7.1	7.5	9.5
Manufacturing	7.0	8.7	10.3	7.7	9.7	7.5	8.4	9.5	9.2
Wholesale trade	4.2	5.7	8.4	5.7	4.9	5.2	*	5.3	5.8
Retail trade	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.2	6.3
Transportation & warehousing	7.4	7.0	5.7	6.6	9.9	7.4	7.6	8.8	8.5
Utilities	6.0	5.5	5.8	*	5.3	4.6	*	4.1	7.4
Information	2.0	3.3	4.1	1.5	4.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.2
Finance and Insurance	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3.6	5.7	2.2	5.0	5.7	3.3	4.4	3.9	6.3
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1.1	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.6	*	1.5	*
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1.1	1.8	*	*	3.3	1.8	*	*	*
Admin, Support, Waste Mgmt and Remediation Services	3.1	5.2	4.6	*	5.8	4.7	*	3.5	3.5
Educational Services	1.8	2.8	2.3	3.1	4.1	2.4	2.2	*	2.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	6.5	7.0	8.3	6.9	7.7	7.3	*	6.7	6.8
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	3.7	4.4	6.5	6.2	9.7	6.3	5.5	4.6	4.6
Accommodation and Food Services	3.8	5.3	5.9	5.3	6.0	5.0	*	5.6	5.8
Other Services, except Public Administration	2.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	5.1	4.4

* Data not published

Nebraska Compared With the United States

In 2003, recordable occupational injury and illness cases in Nebraska's private sector numbered 5.9 per 100 full-time employees compared with a U.S. rate of 5.0 cases.

Occupational Injuries and Illness by Industry Division State of Nebraska and the United States 2003		
Industry Division	Incidence Rates Total Cases	
	Nebraska	U.S.
Private Sector	5.9	5.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting	7.5	6.2
Mining	*	3.3
Construction	7.5	6.8
Manufacturing	9.5	6.8
Wholesale trade	5.3	4.7
Retail trade	5.2	5.3
Transportation & warehousing	8.8	7.8
Utilities	4.1	4.4
Information	2.3	2.2
Finance and Insurance	1.4	1.1
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3.9	3.9
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1.5	1.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	*	3.0
Admin, Support, Waste Mgmt and Remediation Services	3.5	4.0
Educational Services	*	2.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	6.7	6.5
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4.6	5.9
Accommodation and Food Services	5.6	5.0
Other Services, except Public Administration	5.1	3.4
Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses or lost workdays per 100 full-time employees per year.		
* Data not published		

Scope of the Survey and Technical Notes

Scope of the Survey

This survey covers employers in the following industries in the State of Nebraska:

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	11
Mining	21
Utilities	22
Construction	23
Manufacturing	31-33
Wholesale Trade	42
Retail Trade	44-45
Transportation and Warehousing	48-49
Information	51
Finance and Insurance	52
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54
Management of Companies and Enterprises	55
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56
Educational Services	61
Health Care and Social Assistance	62
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	71
Accommodation and Food Services	72
Other Services (except Public Administration)	81

Note on industry and occupation classifications: Beginning with the 2003 reference year, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) began using the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for industries and the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system for occupations. Prior to 2003, the program used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and the Bureau of the Census occupational classification system. Because of the substantial differences between the current and previous systems, the results by industry and occupation in 2003 constitute a break in series, and users are advised against making comparisons between the 2003 industry and occupation categories and the results of previous years.

All employees, e.g., part-time, full-time, casual, etc., in these industries are covered by this survey. Excluded are self-employed individuals, state, local and federal govern-

ment. In addition, all agricultural production employers (NAICS 110000-115310) with 10 or fewer employees are excluded. The Federal Mine Safety and Health Administration provided data conforming to OSHA definitions for employers covered by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. The Federal Railroad Administration furnished data for any railroads.

Questionnaires were mailed to 3,650 sample units. A portion of these were excluded because they were no longer in operation, were not within the scope of the survey, were included in the report for another location, received duplicate survey forms for the same location or the survey form was not mailable because of an inadequate address. When these exclusions were taken into account, the number of potential respondents was reduced to 3,192. Follow-up mailings and telephone calls to non-respondents resulted in 3,161 usable questionnaires, or a 99 percent response rate.

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire requested information concerning average employment during the calendar year 2003; total employee hours worked during 2003; the number of occupational injuries and illnesses by type: i.e., fatalities, lost workday cases, cases without lost workdays, and information on all lost workday cases. Under Federal grant arrangements, the respondent fills out a single reporting form which is used for developing both national and state estimates.

Definitions

The following definitions of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses used in the annual survey are the same as those used by employers to keep logs of such incidents throughout the survey (calendar) year.

- *Nonfatal recordable injuries and illnesses are:*
 1. Nonfatal occupational illnesses; or
 2. Nonfatal occupational injuries which involve one or more of the following: Lost worktime, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment other than first aid.
- *Occupational injury* is any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.
- *Occupational illness* is any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact.

The following listing gives the categories of occupational illnesses and disorders that are used to classify recordable illnesses. Examples of each category are given. These are typical examples and are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are to be counted under each category.

- *Occupational skin diseases or disorders.* Examples: Contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; chrome ulcers; chemical burns or inflammations.
- *Dust diseases of the lungs (pneumoconioses).* Examples: Silicosis, asbestosis and other asbestos-related diseases, coal worker's pneumoconiosis, byssinosis, siderosis, and other pneumoconioses.
- *Respiratory conditions due to toxic agents.* Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; farmer's lung.
- *Poisoning (systemic effects of toxic materials).* Examples: Poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, or other gases; poisoning by benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion and lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde, plastics, and resins.
- *Disorders due to physical agents (other than toxic materials).* Examples: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultraviolet rays, microwaves, sunburn).
- *Disorders associated with repeated trauma.* Examples: Conditions due to repeated motion, vibration, or pressure, such as carpal tunnel syndrome; noise-induced hearing loss; synovitis, tenosynovitis, and bursitis; and Raynaud's phenomena.

- *All other occupational illnesses.* Examples: Anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis.
- *Lost workday cases* are those which involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.
- *Lost workday cases involving days away from work* are those which result in days away from work (not counting the day of injury or onset of illness), or a combination of days away from work and days of restricted work activity.
- *Lost workday cases involving restricted work activity* are those which result *only* in restricted work activity, defined as follows:
 - The employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis; or
 - The employee worked at a permanent job less than full time; or
 - The employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

The following case characteristics are used in the survey to profile injuries and illnesses involving days away from work from four different perspectives. The characteristics are based on definitions and rules of selection stipulated in the 1992 *BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual*.

- *Nature of injury or illness* names the principal physical characteristic of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.
- *Part of body affected* is directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, for example, back sprain, finger cut, or wrist and carpal tunnel syndrome.
- *Source of injury or illness* is the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. Examples are a heavy box, a toxic substance, fire/flame, and bodily motion of the injured/ill worker.
- *Event or exposure* signifies the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, for example, overexertion while lifting or fall from ladder.
- The *occupation* of the injured or ill worker was coded from job titles supplied by the employer, supplemented at times by employer descriptions of how the incident occurred. The Standard Occupational Classification System, developed by the Bureau of the Census, was used to classify thousands of job titles supplied by employers into several hundred individual occupations.

How to Compute Your Firm's Incidence Rate for Safety Management

Incidence rates can be used to show the relative level of injuries and illnesses among different industries, firms, or operations within a single firm. Because a common base and a specific period of time are involved, these rates can help determine both problem areas and progress in preventing work-related injuries and illnesses. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed these instructions to provide a step by step approach for employers to evaluate their firm's injury and illness record.

How to compute incidence rates

An incidence rate of occupational injuries and illnesses can be calculated quickly and easily. The formula requires:

- (a) *The number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses.* Count the number of OSHA recordable cases for the year from the Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (Log) OSHA No. 300; or the TOTALS line for the yearly total on the Log for nonfatal injuries and illnesses with lost workdays, and injuries and illnesses without lost workdays. The number of injuries and illnesses can also be obtained from the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses form, if your company was surveyed for the calendar year for which incidence rates are desired.
- (b) *The number of hours all employees actually worked.* Use payroll or other time records. "Hours worked" should not include any nonwork time, even though paid, such as vacation, sick leave, holidays, etc. (If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, by salary, or by the mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or eight hours per workday.)

An incidence rate of injuries and illnesses may be computed from the following formula:

$$(\text{Number of injuries and illnesses} \times 200,000) / \text{Employee hours worked} = \text{Incidence rate}$$

(The 200,000 hours in the formula represents the equivalent of 100 employees working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year, and provides the standard base for the incidence rates.) You can use the same formula to compute incidence rates for:

- Lost workday injury and illness cases;
- Lost workday injury-only cases;
- Lost workday illness-only cases;
- Injury and illness cases without lost workdays;
- Injury-only cases without lost workdays;
- Illness-only cases without lost workdays.

Note: When comparing illness rates by types of illness, use 20,000,000 hours instead of 200,000 hours to get a rate per 10,000 full-time employees.

An example:

The following discussion illustrates how ABC Company—a fictitious construction machinery manufacturing plant with 200 employees—might conduct a statistical safety and health evaluation.

The ABC Company has 15 injuries and illnesses logged and 400,000 hours worked by all employees during 2000. Using the formula, the incidence rate would be calculated as follows:

$$(15 \times 200,000) / 400,000 = 7.5$$

The same formula can be used to compute the incidence rate for the most serious injury and illness cases, defined here as cases that result in workers taking time off from their jobs or doing lighter (restricted) duties. ABC Company had seven such cases.

The incidence rate for these lost workday cases is computed as:

$$(7 \times 200,000) / 400,000 = 3.5$$

How are incidence rates used?

Incidence rates take on more meaning for an employer when the injury and illness experience of his or her firm is compared with that of other employers doing similar work with workforces of similar size. Information available from BLS permits detailed comparisons by industry and size of firm.

The following tables illustrate how detailed comparisons can help a firm evaluate its safety and health experience more precisely.

<u>2001 incidence rates for:</u>	<u>Total recordable cases of injuries and illnesses</u>	<u>Lost workday cases of injuries and illnesses</u>
construction machinery manufacturing:		
All workforce sizes	12.6	5.7
Firms with 50 to 249 employees	11.2	5.8
ABC Company (200 workers)	7.5	3.5

In this example, the injury and illness rates for ABC Company are below the industry wide and similar-size averages for construction machinery manufacturing.

Information available from BLS goes beyond giving the average incidence rate for a particular industry and employment-size class: Data show how individual establishment rates within an industry-size combination are distributed.

Points on these rate arrays, called the first quartile, median, and third quartile, help answer the following question: What proportion of comparable employers have rates that are lower than (or higher than) my firm's rates? The following table for construction machinery manufacturing firms employing 50 to 249 workers illustrates how these statistical measures work.

<u>2001 incidence rates for:</u>	<u>Total recordable cases of injuries and illnesses</u>	<u>Lost workday cases of injuries and illnesses</u>
Average (mean) for all establishments	11.2	5.8
First quartile—One-fourth establishments had a rate lower than or equal to	6.5	4.6
Median—One-half of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to	11.6	5.3
Third quartile—Three-fourths of the establishments had a rate lower than or equal to	14.6	7.0

When ABC Company extends its rate comparison to these measures, the company finds that its total recordable rate (7.5) falls between the corresponding first quartile and median rates for metal can manufacturers of similar size, and its lost workdays case rate (3.5) falls below the first first quartile rate. In other words, both of ABC Company's rates are lower than the rates for at least one-half of the medium-size construction machinery manufacturers. The total recordable case rate is higher than the rate for at least one-fourth of those construction machinery manufacturers of comparable size while the lost workday case rate puts him within the first quartile of these establishments. This analysis reinforces earlier findings that ABC Company has a lower incidence rate of injury and illness in its workplace than does most other construction machinery manufacturers of its size.

Table 1. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry⁶		719.4	5.9	2.8	1.7	1.1	3.1
Goods producing⁶		155.3	8.8	4.6	2.2	2.3	4.2
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		7.1	7.2	2.8	2.4	0.4	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁸	11	5.8	7.5	2.8	2.5	0.4	4.7
Animal production ⁶	112	3.4	8.5	3.3	3.0	(¹¹)	5.2
Construction		46.2	7.5	3.6	2.9	0.8	3.8
Construction	23	46.2	7.5	3.6	2.9	0.8	3.8
Construction of buildings	236	9.7	10.7	4.7	3.1	1.6	6.1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.8	7.6	3.5	3.0	0.5	4.0
Specialty trade contractors	238	29.8	6.5	3.4	2.8	0.6	3.1
Manufacturing		101.9	9.5	5.1	2.0	3.1	4.4
Manufacturing	31-33	101.9	9.5	5.1	2.0	3.1	4.4
Food manufacturing	311	36.2	13.2	8.0	2.2	5.8	5.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	1.9	6.6	3.2	1.8	1.4	3.4
Paper manufacturing	322	1.8	5.5	1.5	1.5	(¹¹)	4.1
Printing and related support activities	323	5.2	5.0	3.1	1.6	1.5	1.9
Chemical manufacturing	325	3.8	6.6	3.5	1.3	2.2	3.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	5.8	7.5	4.8	2.5	2.3	2.7
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	2.8	8.5	3.9	1.9	2.0	4.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	8.3	8.6	3.3	2.5	0.8	5.3
Machinery manufacturing	333	9.4	6.6	3.3	2.3	0.9	3.3
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	6.3	4.8	1.4	1.1	(¹¹)	3.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	7.5	8.7	2.9	1.0	1.9	5.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.8	6.4	4.5	2.6	1.9	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	4.4	4.4	2.0	0.4	1.6	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Service providing		560.2	4.9	2.1	1.5	0.7	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		184.7	6.2	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.2
Wholesale trade	42	40.9	5.3	2.7	1.8	0.9	2.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	19.6	5.2	2.5	1.4	1.2	2.7
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	17.2	5.7	3.1	2.4	0.7	2.6
Retail trade	44-45	107.8	5.2	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	12.7	4.4	1.8	1.3	0.6	2.6
Electronics and appliance stores	443	2.9	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.9
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	8.9	7.4	3.2	1.7	1.4	4.3
Food and beverage stores	445	19.2	7.5	2.1	1.3	0.8	5.4
Health and personal care stores	446	5.9	1.7	0.4	0.4	(¹¹)	1.3
Gasoline stations	447	9.3	5.9	3.0	1.6	--	2.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	4.6	3.1	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	2.6
General merchandise stores	452	20.0	6.4	4.3	2.1	2.2	2.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	8.9	5.2	3.3	1.1	2.2	1.9
Nonstore retailers	454	4.7	3.7	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.6
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	34.0	8.8	4.4	3.6	0.8	4.5
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	1.5	1.0	0.9	(¹¹)	0.4
Truck transportation	484	24.2	11.9	5.6	5.1	0.5	6.3
Couriers and messengers	492	1.8	11.0	6.4	2.8	3.5	4.6
Utilities	22	1.9	4.1	1.1	1.1	(¹¹)	3.0
Information		21.5	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.2
Information	51	21.5	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.2
Telecommunications	517	4.1	2.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.4
Financial activities		59.5	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Finance and insurance	52	49.9	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	9.5	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	2.4
Real estate	531	6.7	3.5	1.1	0.9	(¹¹)	2.4
Rental and leasing services	532	2.8	5.1	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.4
Professional and business services		91.5	2.8	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	33.9	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	33.9	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	43.9	3.5	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.1
Administrative and support services	561	42.1	2.9	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.9
Waste management and remediation services	562	1.8	12.5	9.1	7.3	1.9	3.4
Education and health services		104.6	6.3	2.7	1.9	0.8	3.6
Health care and social assistance	62	96.0	6.7	2.9	2.0	0.9	3.8
Ambulatory health care services	621	25.3	3.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	2.3
Hospitals	622	33.6	8.9	4.0	2.3	1.7	4.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	25.8	8.9	4.2	3.5	--	4.7
Social assistance	624	11.2	3.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality		77.6	5.4	0.8	0.7	0.1	4.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	10.6	4.6	1.1	0.9	(¹¹)	3.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	1.9	4.4	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	3.3
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	7.8	4.6	1.2	1.1	(¹¹)	3.3
Accommodation and food services	72	66.9	5.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Accommodation	721	8.9	3.5	1.3	0.9	0.5	2.2
Food services and drinking places	722	58.0	5.9	0.7	0.7	(¹¹)	5.2
Other services		24.9	5.1	2.0	1.4	0.6	3.1
Other services, except public administration	81	24.9	5.1	2.0	1.4	0.6	3.1
Repair and maintenance	811	9.7	7.3	2.6	1.8	0.8	4.7
Personal and laundry services	812	8.0	3.5	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.8
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	7.1	2.7	1.2	1.2	(¹¹)	1.6

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System*, 2002 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from

the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

¹⁰ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

¹¹ Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry ⁵		719.4	35.3	16.5	9.9	6.6	18.8
Goods producing ⁵		155.3	13.4	7.0	3.4	3.6	6.4
Natural resources and mining ^{5,6}		7.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵	11	5.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Animal production ⁵	112	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.2
Construction		46.2	3.1	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.6
Construction	23	46.2	3.1	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.6
Construction of buildings	236	9.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.3
Specialty trade contractors	238	29.8	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.9
Manufacturing		101.9	9.8	5.3	2.1	3.2	4.5
Manufacturing	31-33	101.9	9.8	5.3	2.1	3.2	4.5
Food manufacturing	311	36.2	5.2	3.2	0.9	2.3	2.1
Wood product manufacturing	321	1.9	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	1.8	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	5.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	5.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	8.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Machinery manufacturing	333	9.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	6.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	7.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	4.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Service providing		560.2	21.9	9.6	6.5	3.1	12.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		184.7	10.3	5.0	3.3	1.6	5.3
Wholesale trade	42	40.9	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.0
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	19.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	17.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Retail trade	44-45	107.8	4.2	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	12.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Electronics and appliance stores	443	2.9	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	8.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Food and beverage stores	445	19.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7
Health and personal care stores	446	5.9	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	9.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	4.6	0.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	20.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	8.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonstore retailers	454	4.7	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	34.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	0.4	2.0
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Truck transportation	484	24.2	3.2	1.5	1.4	0.1	1.7
Couriers and messengers	492	1.8	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Utilities	22	1.9	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Information		21.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Information	51	21.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Telecommunications	517	4.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Financial activities		59.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Finance and insurance	52	49.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	9.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Real estate	531	6.7	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Rental and leasing services	532	2.8	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Professional and business services		91.5	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	33.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	33.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	43.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support services	561	42.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Waste management and remediation services	562	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Education and health services		104.6	5.1	2.2	1.5	0.7	2.9
Health care and social assistance	62	96.0	4.9	2.1	1.4	0.6	2.8
Ambulatory health care services	621	25.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Hospitals	622	33.6	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	25.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	--	0.9
Social assistance	624	11.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Leisure and hospitality		77.6	2.3	0.4	0.3	(⁹)	2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	10.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.2
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	1.9	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	7.8	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Accommodation and food services	72	66.9	2.1	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska							
(In thousands)							
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Accommodation	721	8.9	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Food services and drinking places	722	58.0	1.9	0.2	0.2	(¹⁰)	1.7
Other services		24.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Other services, except public administration	81	24.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Repair and maintenance	811	9.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
Personal and laundry services	812	8.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.1

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002 Edition

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health

Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Fewer than 50 cases.

¹⁰ Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 3. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, 2003

Nebraska

Industry sector ²	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
Private industry ³	5.9	2.7	5.3	6.9	5.5	9.1
Goods producing ³	8.8	5.1	7.2	9.1	7.6	14.4
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	7.2	2.2	7.5	10.6	--	--
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	7.5	(⁷)	7.2	13.0	--	--
Mining ⁴		--	--	--	--	--
Construction	7.5	6.0	8.2	7.2	--	--
Manufacturing	9.5	--	5.3	9.7	7.5	14.4
Service providing	4.9	2.2	4.7	6.0	4.5	7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	6.2	3.1	5.6	8.7	6.2	7.2
Wholesale trade	5.3	2.9	5.6	6.4	6.5	--
Retail trade	5.2	2.3	4.7	7.1	6.2	--
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	8.8	--	8.7	17.4	6.6	7.2
Utilities	4.1	(⁷)	10.8	--	3.2	--
Information	2.3	(⁷)	--	2.3	2.3	--
Financial activities	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.1	--
Finance and insurance	1.4	--	0.9	1.2	2.1	--
Real estate and rental and leasing	3.9	2.4	5.1	5.0	(⁷)	--
Professional and business services	2.8	1.4	4.2	2.3	1.9	6.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.5	0.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	--
Management of companies and enterprises		--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	3.5	3.8	6.5	3.3	1.9	--
Education and health services	6.3	--	2.6	7.2	--	9.0
Educational services		--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance	6.7	--	2.6	7.5	--	9.9
Leisure and hospitality	5.4	0.5	5.3	6.7	--	--
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4.6	4.5	3.2	5.8	--	--
Accommodation and food services	5.6	(⁷)	5.6	6.9	--	4.2
Other services	5.1	3.2	7.1	5.7	--	--
Other services, except public administration		--	--	--	--	--

Table 4. Incidence rates ¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2003

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)
Private industry⁵		719.4	5.3	31.6
Goods producing⁵		155.3	7.0	10.7
Natural resources and mining^{5,6}		7.1	7.0	0.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁵	11	5.8	7.2	0.4
Animal production ⁵	112	3.4	8.0	0.3
Construction		46.2	7.3	3.1
Construction	23	46.2	7.3	3.1
Construction of buildings	236	9.7	10.2	0.8
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.8	7.3	0.5
Specialty trade contractors	238	29.8	6.4	1.7
Manufacturing		101.9	6.9	7.2
Manufacturing	31-33	101.9	6.9	7.2
Food manufacturing	311	36.2	8.1	3.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	1.9	6.0	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	1.8	4.6	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	5.2	4.3	0.2
Chemical manufacturing	325	3.8	4.9	0.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	5.8	6.9	0.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	2.8	7.8	0.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	8.3	7.6	0.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	9.4	5.4	0.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	6.3	4.5	0.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	7.5	7.6	0.6
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.8	5.5	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	4.4	3.8	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates ¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)
Service providing		560.2	4.7	20.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		184.7	6.1	10.1
Wholesale trade	42	40.9	5.3	2.0
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	19.6	5.1	1.0
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	17.2	5.6	0.9
Retail trade	44-45	107.8	5.1	4.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	12.7	4.3	0.5
Electronics and appliance stores	443	2.9	3.2	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	8.9	7.2	0.5
Food and beverage stores	445	19.2	7.5	0.9
Health and personal care stores	446	5.9	1.7	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	9.3	5.9	0.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	4.6	3.1	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	20.0	6.2	0.9
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	8.9	4.9	0.3
Nonstore retailers	454	4.7	--	--
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	34.0	8.8	3.9
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	1.4	0.1
Truck transportation	484	24.2	11.9	3.1
Couriers and messengers	492	1.8	10.9	0.1
Utilities	22	1.9	3.9	0.1
Information		21.5	2.2	0.4
Information	51	21.5	2.2	0.4
Telecommunications	517	4.1	2.5	0.1
Financial activities		59.5	1.5	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates ¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)
Finance and insurance	52	49.9	1.1	0.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	9.5	3.8	0.3
Real estate	531	6.7	3.4	0.2
Rental and leasing services	532	2.8	5.1	0.1
Professional and business services		91.5	2.6	1.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	33.9	1.3	0.4
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	33.9	1.3	0.4
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	43.9	3.1	0.9
Administrative and support services	561	42.1	2.5	0.6
Waste management and remediation services	562	1.8	12.4	0.2
Education and health services		104.6	5.7	4.6
Health care and social assistance	62	96.0	6.1	4.4
Ambulatory health care services	621	25.3	3.2	0.6
Hospitals	622	33.6	8.0	2.0
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	25.8	7.7	1.5
Social assistance	624	11.2	3.2	0.3
Leisure and hospitality		77.6	5.4	2.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	10.6	4.4	0.2
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	1.9	4.2	(⁹)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	7.8	4.4	0.2
Accommodation and food services	72	66.9	5.5	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates ¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)
Accommodation	721	8.9	3.4	0.2
Food services and drinking places	722	58.0	5.8	1.9
Other services		24.9	4.9	0.9
Other services, except public administration	81	24.9	4.9	0.9
Repair and maintenance	811	9.7	7.2	0.6
Personal and laundry services	812	8.0	3.3	0.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	7.1	2.5	0.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* Manual, 2002 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and

nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Fewer than 50 cases.

¹⁰ Fewer than 15 cases.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 5. Incidence rates ¹ and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by major industry sector and category of illness, 2003

Nebraska

Industry sector ²	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers					Numbers of illnesses in thousands				
Private industry ³	63.0	3.6	7.1	(⁷)	52.2	3.8	0.2	0.4	(⁷)	3.1
Goods producing ³	179.0	6.4	--	(⁷)	159.1	2.7	0.1	--	(⁷)	2.4
Natural resources and mining ^{3,4}	29.5	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ³	32.7	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Mining ⁴		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction	16.7	(⁷)	6.7	(⁷)	7.6	0.1	(⁷)	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Manufacturing	254.0	8.1	--	(⁷)	229.1	2.6	0.1	--	(⁷)	2.4
Service providing	23.6	2.6	--	(⁷)	15.9	1.1	0.1	--	(⁷)	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities ⁵	10.3	1.2	(⁷)	(⁷)	8.5	0.2	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Wholesale trade	6.5	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	6.5	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Retail trade	14.2	2.3	(⁷)	(⁷)	11.5	0.1	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Transportation and warehousing ⁵	6.4	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	5.1	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Utilities	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Information	12.0	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	8.4	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Financial activities	28.3	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	26.6	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Finance and insurance	31.9	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	31.0	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Professional and business services	21.7	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	19.7	0.2	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	15.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	14.1	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Management of companies and enterprises		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	35.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	30.3	0.1	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0.1
Education and health services	62.1	8.6	--	(⁷)	28.5	0.5	0.1	--	(⁷)	0.2
Educational services		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health care and social assistance	66.6	9.5	--	(⁷)	29.5	0.5	0.1	--	(⁷)	0.2
Leisure and hospitality	8.0	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	6.6	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)
Accommodation and food services	7.0	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	7.0	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Other services	17.8	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	11.9	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Other services, except public administration	17.8	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	11.9	(⁶)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁶)

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N/EH) x 20,000,000 where:

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2002 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2002 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are

not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁵ Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶ Fewer than 50 cases.

⁷ Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2003

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry⁶		719.4	5.9	2.8	1.7	1.1	3.1
Goods producing⁶		155.3	8.8	4.6	2.2	2.3	4.2
Natural resources and mining^{6,7}		7.1	7.2	2.8	2.4	0.4	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting⁶	11	5.8	7.5	2.8	2.5	0.4	4.7
Animal production ⁶	112	3.4	8.5	3.3	3.0	(¹¹)	5.2
Construction		46.2	7.5	3.6	2.9	0.8	3.8
Construction	23	46.2	7.5	3.6	2.9	0.8	3.8
Construction of buildings	236	9.7	10.7	4.7	3.1	1.6	6.1
Residential building construction	2361	4.8	7.5	2.9	2.4	0.5	4.6
Nonresidential building construction	2362	4.8	14.1	6.5	3.8	--	7.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.8	7.6	3.5	3.0	0.5	4.0
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	3.3	8.0	3.1	2.6	0.5	4.9
Specialty trade contractors	238	29.8	6.5	3.4	2.8	0.6	3.1
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	7.3	8.1	4.4	3.4	1.0	3.7
Building equipment contractors	2382	13.1	6.1	2.8	2.3	0.4	3.3
Electrical contractors	23821	5.9	6.4	2.6	2.0	0.6	3.8
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	6.5	5.4	2.8	2.6	(¹¹)	2.6
Building finishing contractors	2383	6.0	6.4	3.6	3.3	0.3	2.7
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	3.4	4.9	2.9	2.0	0.9	2.0
Manufacturing		101.9	9.5	5.1	2.0	3.1	4.4
Manufacturing	31-33	101.9	9.5	5.1	2.0	3.1	4.4
Food manufacturing	311	36.2	13.2	8.0	2.2	5.8	5.2
Animal food manufacturing	3111	1.9	5.2	2.3	1.4	0.9	2.9
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	2.0	10.4	5.6	2.5	3.1	4.8
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	26.5	15.2	9.4	2.4	7.0	5.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Animal slaughtering and processing	31161	26.5	15.2	9.4	2.4	7.0	5.9
Animal (except poultry) slaughtering	311611	18.9	17.0	11.1	2.8	8.4	5.9
Wood product manufacturing	321	1.9	6.6	3.2	1.8	1.4	3.4
Paper manufacturing	322	1.8	5.5	1.5	1.5	(¹¹)	4.1
Printing and related support activities	323	5.2	5.0	3.1	1.6	1.5	1.9
Chemical manufacturing	325	3.8	6.6	3.5	1.3	2.2	3.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	5.8	7.5	4.8	2.5	2.3	2.7
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	3.1	6.1	3.9	2.5	1.3	2.3
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	2.8	9.0	5.9	2.5	3.4	3.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	2.8	8.5	3.9	1.9	2.0	4.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	8.3	8.6	3.3	2.5	0.8	5.3
Machinery manufacturing	333	9.4	6.6	3.3	2.3	0.9	3.3
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	5.7	8.0	4.2	3.1	1.1	3.7
Agricultural implement manufacturing	33311	5.1	7.9	4.3	3.1	1.3	3.6
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	6.3	4.8	1.4	1.1	(¹¹)	3.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	7.5	8.7	2.9	1.0	1.9	5.7
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	4.4	5.4	2.9	0.5	2.4	2.5
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.8	6.4	4.5	2.6	1.9	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	4.4	4.4	2.0	0.4	1.6	2.4
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	3.6	4.1	1.8	(¹¹)	1.7	2.2
Service providing		560.2	4.9	2.1	1.5	0.7	2.8
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁹		184.7	6.2	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.2
Wholesale trade	42	40.9	5.3	2.7	1.8	0.9	2.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	19.6	5.2	2.5	1.4	1.2	2.7
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	7.0	6.3	2.4	1.6	0.8	3.8
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	1.7	3.6	1.9	1.5	(¹¹)	1.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	17.2	5.7	3.1	2.4	0.7	2.6
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	3.5	8.1	5.4	3.4	2.0	2.7
Farm product raw material merchant wholesalers	4245	4.4	4.0	2.1	2.0	(¹¹)	1.9
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	5.3	4.3	1.1	1.0	(¹¹)	3.2
Retail trade	44-45	107.8	5.2	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	12.7	4.4	1.8	1.3	0.6	2.6
Automobile dealers	4411	8.3	4.9	1.8	1.3	0.5	3.1
Electronics and appliance stores	443	2.9	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.9
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	8.9	7.4	3.2	1.7	1.4	4.3
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	7.1	7.7	3.5	1.8	1.6	4.2
Home centers	44411	3.3	8.0	3.5	2.1	1.3	4.6
Other building material dealers	44419	2.0	7.0	3.9	1.6	2.3	3.2
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	1.9	6.3	1.8	1.1	(¹¹)	4.6
Food and beverage stores	445	19.2	7.5	2.1	1.3	0.8	5.4
Grocery stores	4451	16.7	8.2	2.2	1.4	0.8	6.0
Health and personal care stores	446	5.9	1.7	0.4	0.4	(¹¹)	1.3
Gasoline stations	447	9.3	5.9	3.0	1.6	--	2.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	4.6	3.1	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	2.6
General merchandise stores	452	20.0	6.4	4.3	2.1	2.2	2.1
Department stores	4521	9.5	7.6	4.9	2.6	2.3	2.7
Other general merchandise stores	4529	10.6	5.5	3.9	1.8	2.1	1.6
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	8.9	5.2	3.3	1.1	2.2	1.9
Nonstore retailers	454	4.7	3.7	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.6
Transportation and warehousing⁹	48-49	34.0	8.8	4.4	3.6	0.8	4.5
Rail transportation ⁹	482	--	1.5	1.0	0.9	(¹¹)	0.4
Truck transportation	484	24.2	11.9	5.6	5.1	0.5	6.3
Couriers and messengers	492	1.8	11.0	6.4	2.8	3.5	4.6
Utilities	22	1.9	4.1	1.1	1.1	(¹¹)	3.0
Information		21.5	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.2
Information	51	21.5	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.2
Newspaper publishers	51111	3.4	3.5	0.6	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	2.9
Telecommunications	517	4.1	2.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.4
Financial activities		59.5	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.1
Finance and insurance	52	49.9	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	9.5	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.5	2.4
Real estate	531	6.7	3.5	1.1	0.9	(¹¹)	2.4
Rental and leasing services	532	2.8	5.1	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.4
Professional and business services		91.5	2.8	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	33.9	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	33.9	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7
Legal services	5411	5.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	(¹¹)	0.3
Architectural, engineering, and related services	5413	5.3	1.8	1.2	1.2	(¹¹)	0.6
Computer systems design and related services	5415	7.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	5416	2.9	1.5	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	1.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	43.9	3.5	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.1
Administrative and support services	561	42.1	2.9	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.9
Employment services	5613	11.7	4.5	3.4	(¹¹)	2.5	(¹¹)
Services to buildings and dwellings	5617	10.1	5.1	3.8	1.8	2.0	1.3
Waste management and remediation services	562	1.8	12.5	9.1	7.3	1.9	3.4
Education and health services		104.6	6.3	2.7	1.9	0.8	3.6
Health care and social assistance	62	96.0	6.7	2.9	2.0	0.9	3.8
Ambulatory health care services	621	25.3	3.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	2.3
Hospitals	622	33.6	8.9	4.0	2.3	1.7	4.9
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	25.8	8.9	4.2	3.5	--	4.7
Social assistance	624	11.2	3.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.4
Leisure and hospitality		77.6	5.4	0.8	0.7	0.1	4.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	10.6	4.6	1.1	0.9	(¹¹)	3.5
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	1.9	4.4	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	3.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	7.8	4.6	1.2	1.1	(¹¹)	3.3
Accommodation and food services	72	66.9	5.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	4.8
Accommodation	721	8.9	3.5	1.3	0.9	0.5	2.2
Food services and drinking places	722	58.0	5.9	0.7	0.7	(¹¹)	5.2
Other services		24.9	5.1	2.0	1.4	0.6	3.1
Other services, except public administration	81	24.9	5.1	2.0	1.4	0.6	3.1
Repair and maintenance	811	9.7	7.3	2.6	1.8	0.8	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	2003 Average annual employment ⁴ (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁵	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	7.6	6.4	2.6	1.6	1.0	3.8
Personal and laundry services	812	8.0	3.5	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.8
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	7.1	2.7	1.2	1.2	(¹¹)	1.6

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System Manual*, 2002 Edition

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from

the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

¹⁰ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

¹¹ Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2003

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry ⁵		719.4	35.3	16.5	9.9	6.6	18.8
Goods producing ⁵		155.3	13.4	7.0	3.4	3.6	6.4
Natural resources and mining ^{5,6}		7.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁵	11	5.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.3
Animal production ⁵	112	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.2
Construction		46.2	3.1	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.6
Construction	23	46.2	3.1	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.6
Construction of buildings	236	9.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5
Residential building construction	2361	4.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Nonresidential building construction	2362	4.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	--	0.3
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	6.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.3
Highway, street, and bridge construction	2373	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	29.8	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.9
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	2381	7.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Building equipment contractors	2382	13.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Electrical contractors	23821	5.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors	23822	6.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	(¹⁰)	0.2
Building finishing contractors	2383	6.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	(⁹)	0.2
Other specialty trade contractors	2389	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Manufacturing		101.9	9.8	5.3	2.1	3.2	4.5
Manufacturing	31-33	101.9	9.8	5.3	2.1	3.2	4.5
Food manufacturing	311	36.2	5.2	3.2	0.9	2.3	2.1
Animal food manufacturing	3111	1.9	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Grain and oilseed milling	3112	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal slaughtering and processing	3116	26.5	4.4	2.7	0.7	2.0	1.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Animal slaughtering and processing	31161	26.5	4.4	2.7	0.7	2.0	1.7
Animal (except poultry) slaughtering	311611	18.9	3.5	2.3	0.6	1.7	1.2
Wood product manufacturing	321	1.9	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Paper manufacturing	322	1.8	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Printing and related support activities	323	5.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemical manufacturing	325	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	5.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Plastics product manufacturing	3261	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Rubber product manufacturing	3262	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	8.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Machinery manufacturing	333	9.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	3331	5.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Agricultural implement manufacturing	33311	5.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	6.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	7.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	3363	4.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	4.4	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	3391	3.6	0.2	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.1	0.1
Service providing		560.2	21.9	9.6	6.5	3.1	12.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		184.7	10.3	5.0	3.3	1.6	5.3
Wholesale trade	42	40.9	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.0
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	19.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Machinery, equipment, and supplies merchant wholesalers	4238	7.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers	4239	1.7	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	17.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers	4244	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Farm product raw material merchant wholesalers	4245	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.1
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	4249	5.3	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.2
Retail trade	44-45	107.8	4.2	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	12.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Automobile dealers	4411	8.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Electronics and appliance stores	443	2.9	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	8.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Building material and supplies dealers	4441	7.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Home centers	44411	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Other building material dealers	44419	2.0	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	4442	1.9	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Food and beverage stores	445	19.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7
Grocery stores	4451	16.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Health and personal care stores	446	5.9	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Gasoline stations	447	9.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.2
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	4.6	0.1	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.1
General merchandise stores	452	20.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Department stores	4521	9.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other general merchandise stores	4529	10.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	8.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonstore retailers	454	4.7	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1	0.1
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	34.0	4.0	2.0	1.6	0.4	2.0
Rail transportation ⁸	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Truck transportation	484	24.2	3.2	1.5	1.4	0.1	1.7
Couriers and messengers	492	1.8	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Utilities	22	1.9	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Information		21.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Information	51	21.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Newspaper publishers	51111	3.4	0.1	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Telecommunications	517	4.1	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Financial activities		59.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Finance and insurance	52	49.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	9.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Real estate	531	6.7	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Rental and leasing services	532	2.8	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Professional and business services		91.5	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	33.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	33.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Legal services	5411	5.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Architectural, engineering, and related services	5413	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Computer systems design and related services	5415	7.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)
Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	5416	2.9	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	43.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support services	561	42.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Employment services	5613	11.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)
Services to buildings and dwellings	5617	10.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Waste management and remediation services	562	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Education and health services		104.6	5.1	2.2	1.5	0.7	2.9
Health care and social assistance	62	96.0	4.9	2.1	1.4	0.6	2.8
Ambulatory health care services	621	25.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Hospitals	622	33.6	2.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	25.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	--	0.9
Social assistance	624	11.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.2
Leisure and hospitality		77.6	2.3	0.4	0.3	(⁹)	2.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	10.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.2
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	1.9	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(⁹)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	7.8	0.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	0.1
Accommodation and food services	72	66.9	2.1	0.3	0.3	(⁹)	1.8
Accommodation	721	8.9	0.2	0.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.1
Food services and drinking places	722	58.0	1.9	0.2	0.2	(¹⁰)	1.7
Other services		24.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Other services, except public administration	81	24.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Repair and maintenance	811	9.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	2003 Average annual employment ³	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work ⁴	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Automotive repair and maintenance	8111	7.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Personal and laundry services	812	8.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(⁹)	0.1
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(¹⁰)	0.1

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System Manual* -- United States, 2002 Edition

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

⁴ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health

Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded.

These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Fewer than 50 cases.

¹⁰ Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 8. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2003

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹				
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Private industry ⁴		63.0	3.6	7.1	(⁹)	52.2
Goods producing ⁴		179.0	6.4	--	(⁹)	159.1
Natural resources and mining ^{4,5}		29.5	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting ⁴	11	32.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Animal production ⁴	112	48.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Construction		16.7	(⁹)	6.7	(⁹)	7.6
Construction	23	16.7	(⁹)	6.7	(⁹)	7.6
Construction of buildings	236	47.3	(⁹)	34.9	(⁹)	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	26.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	22.2
Specialty trade contractors	238	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Manufacturing		254.0	8.1	--	(⁹)	229.1
Manufacturing	31-33	254.0	8.1	--	(⁹)	229.1
Food manufacturing	311	516.1	7.6	--	(⁹)	469.7
Wood product manufacturing	321	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Paper manufacturing	322	98.6	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	98.6
Printing and related support activities	323	74.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	74.7
Chemical manufacturing	325	170.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	119.5
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	60.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	56.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	71.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	71.2
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	96.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	85.6
Machinery manufacturing	333	119.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	118.0
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	32.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	106.3	22.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	77.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	95.9	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	92.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	63.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	63.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹				
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Service providing		23.6	2.6	--	(⁹)	15.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁸		10.3	1.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	8.5
Wholesale trade	42	6.5	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	6.5
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Retail trade	44-45	14.2	2.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	11.5
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Electronics and appliance stores	443	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	20.5	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Food and beverage stores	445	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Health and personal care stores	446	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
General merchandise stores	452	13.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	28.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Nonstore retailers	454	109.3	--	(⁹)	(⁹)	104.3
Transportation and warehousing⁸	48-49	6.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	5.1
Rail transportation ⁸	482	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Truck transportation	484	6.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Couriers and messengers	492	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Utilities	22	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Information		12.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	8.4
Information	51	12.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	8.4
Telecommunications	517	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Financial activities		28.3	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	26.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹				
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Finance and insurance	52	31.9	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	31.0
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Real estate	531	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Rental and leasing services	532	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Professional and business services		21.7	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	19.7
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	15.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	14.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	15.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	14.1
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	35.1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	30.3
Administrative and support services	561	36.4	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	31.7
Waste management and remediation services	562	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Education and health services		62.1	8.6	--	(⁹)	28.5
Health care and social assistance	62	66.6	9.5	--	(⁹)	29.5
Ambulatory health care services	621	15.2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	10.1
Hospitals	622	89.9	15.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	73.4
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	10.3	--	(⁹)	--
Social assistance	624	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Leisure and hospitality		8.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	6.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Accommodation and food services	72	7.0	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	7.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates ¹ of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska						
Industry ²	NAICS code ³	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers ¹				
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Accommodation	721	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Food services and drinking places	722	6.9	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	6.9
Other services		17.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	11.9
Other services, except public administration	81	17.8	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	11.9
Repair and maintenance	811	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Personal and laundry services	812	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of illnesses
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *North American Industry Classification System* Manual, 2002 Edition

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Incidence rate less than 0.05.

⁶ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational

Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁸ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁹ Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2003

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category				
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Private industry³		3.8	0.2	0.4	(⁸)	3.1
Goods producing³		2.7	0.1	--	(⁸)	2.4
Natural resources and mining^{3,5}		(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting³	11	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Animal production ³	112	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Construction		0.1	(⁸)	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Construction	23	0.1	(⁸)	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Construction of buildings	236	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁴)	(⁸)	--
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Specialty trade contractors	238	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Manufacturing		2.6	0.1	--	(⁸)	2.4
Manufacturing	31-33	2.6	0.1	--	(⁸)	2.4
Food manufacturing	311	2.0	(⁴)	--	(⁸)	1.9
Wood product manufacturing	321	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Paper manufacturing	322	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Printing and related support activities	323	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Chemical manufacturing	325	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Machinery manufacturing	333	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	0.1	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category				
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Service providing		1.1	0.1	--	(⁸)	0.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities⁷		0.2	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Wholesale trade	42	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Retail trade	44-45	0.1	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Electronics and appliance stores	443	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	444	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Food and beverage stores	445	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Health and personal care stores	446	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Gasoline stations	447	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	451	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
General merchandise stores	452	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Miscellaneous store retailers	453	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Nonstore retailers	454	(⁴)	--	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Transportation and warehousing⁷	48-49	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Rail transportation ⁷	482	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Truck transportation	484	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Couriers and messengers	492	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Utilities	22	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Information		(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Information	51	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Telecommunications	517	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Financial activities		0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska						
(In thousands)						
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category				
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Finance and insurance	52	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Real estate	531	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Rental and leasing services	532	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Professional and business services		0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	54	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Professional, scientific, and technical services	541	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	56	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Administrative and support services	561	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1
Waste management and remediation services	562	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Education and health services		0.5	0.1	--	(⁸)	0.2
Health care and social assistance	62	0.5	0.1	--	(⁸)	0.2
Ambulatory health care services	621	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Hospitals	622	0.2	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	--	(⁴)	--	(⁸)	--
Social assistance	624	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Leisure and hospitality		(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	711	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	713	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Accommodation and food services	72	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2003 -- Continued

Nebraska						
(In thousands)						
Industry ¹	NAICS code ²	Numbers of illnesses by category				
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	All other illnesses
Accommodation	721	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Food services and drinking places	722	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Other services		(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Other services, except public administration	81	(⁴)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁴)
Repair and maintenance	811	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Personal and laundry services	812	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	813	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² *North American Industry Classification System* Manual -- United States, 2002 Edition

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Fewer than 50 cases.

⁵ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its

recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

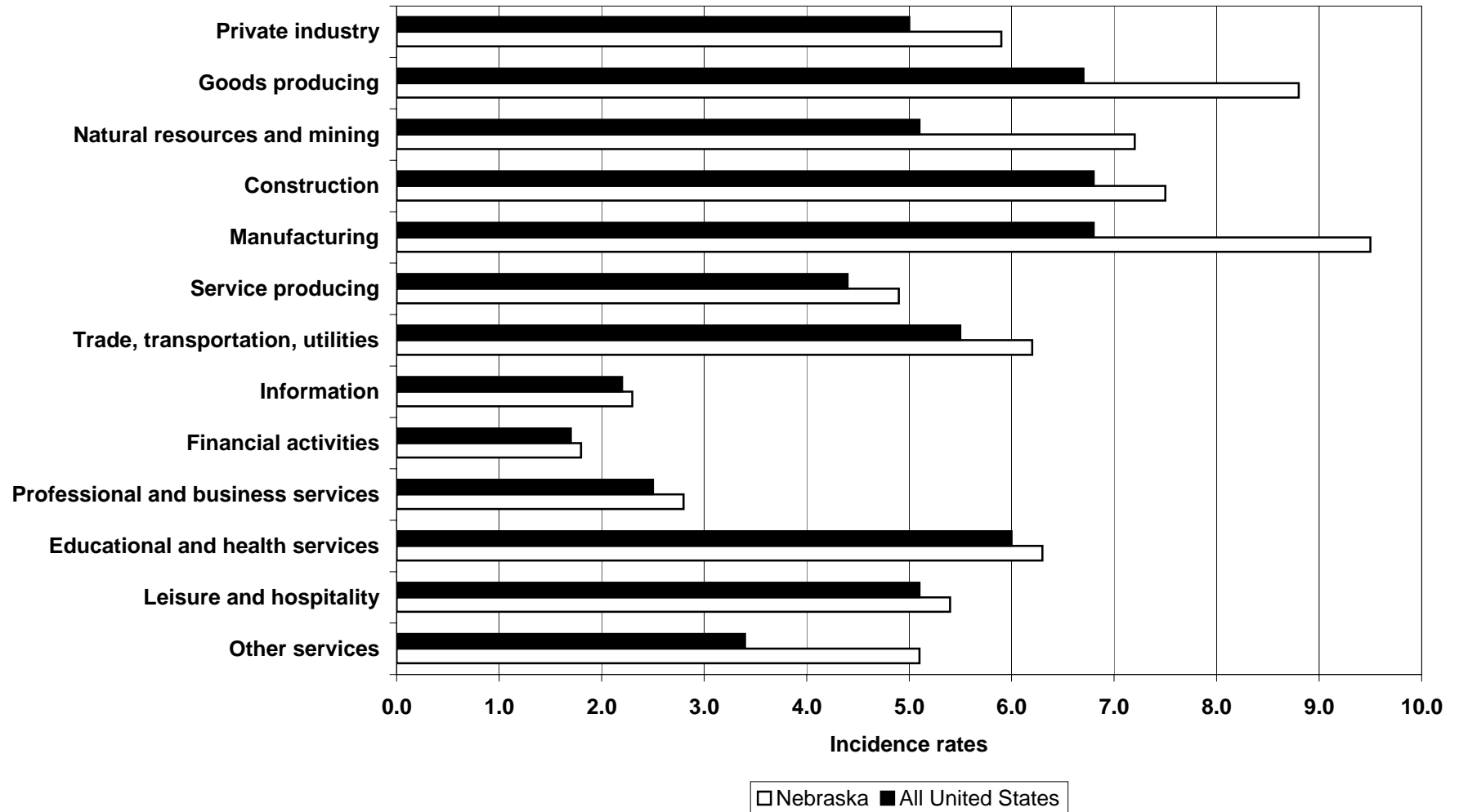
⁸ Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

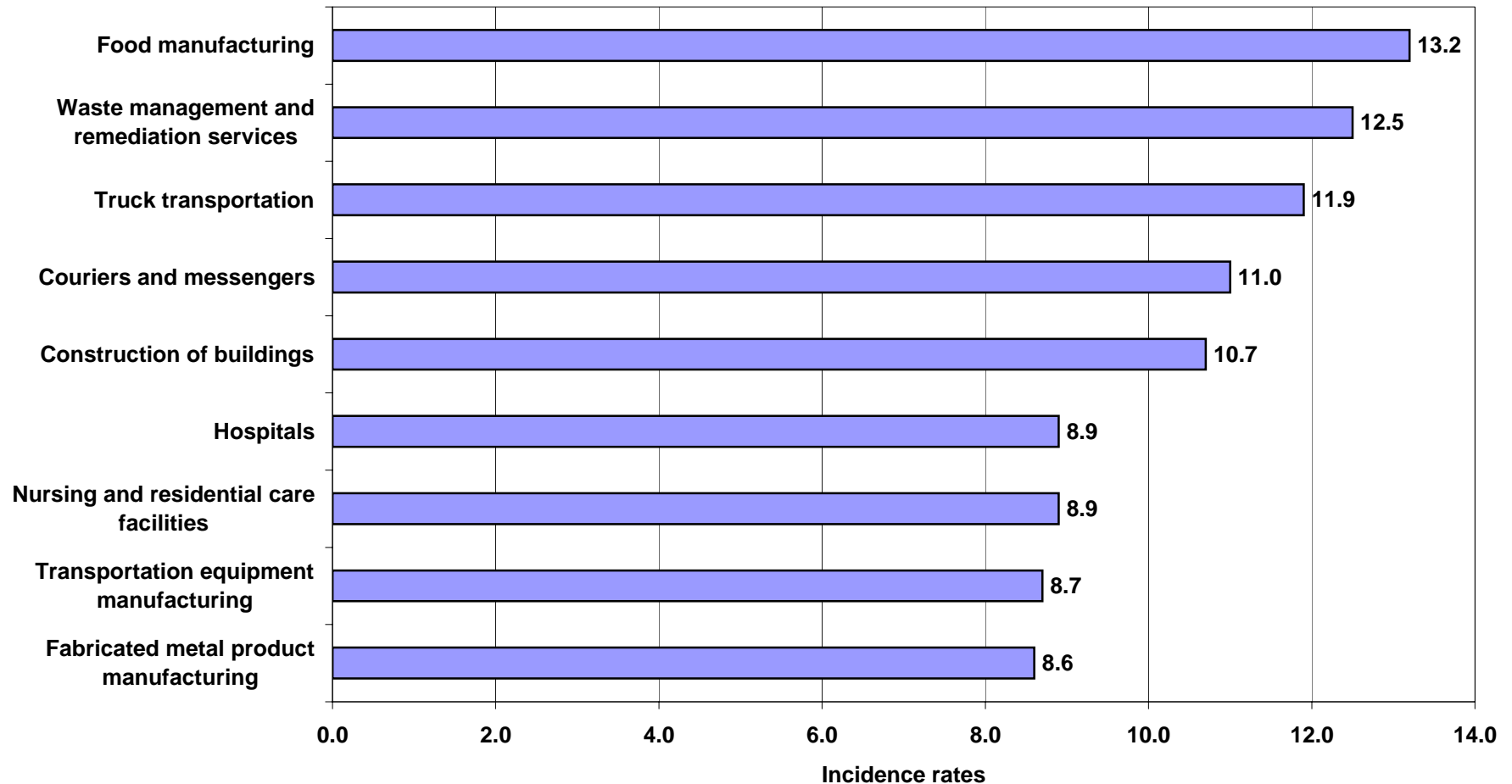
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for
total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector,
Nebraska and All United States, 2003**



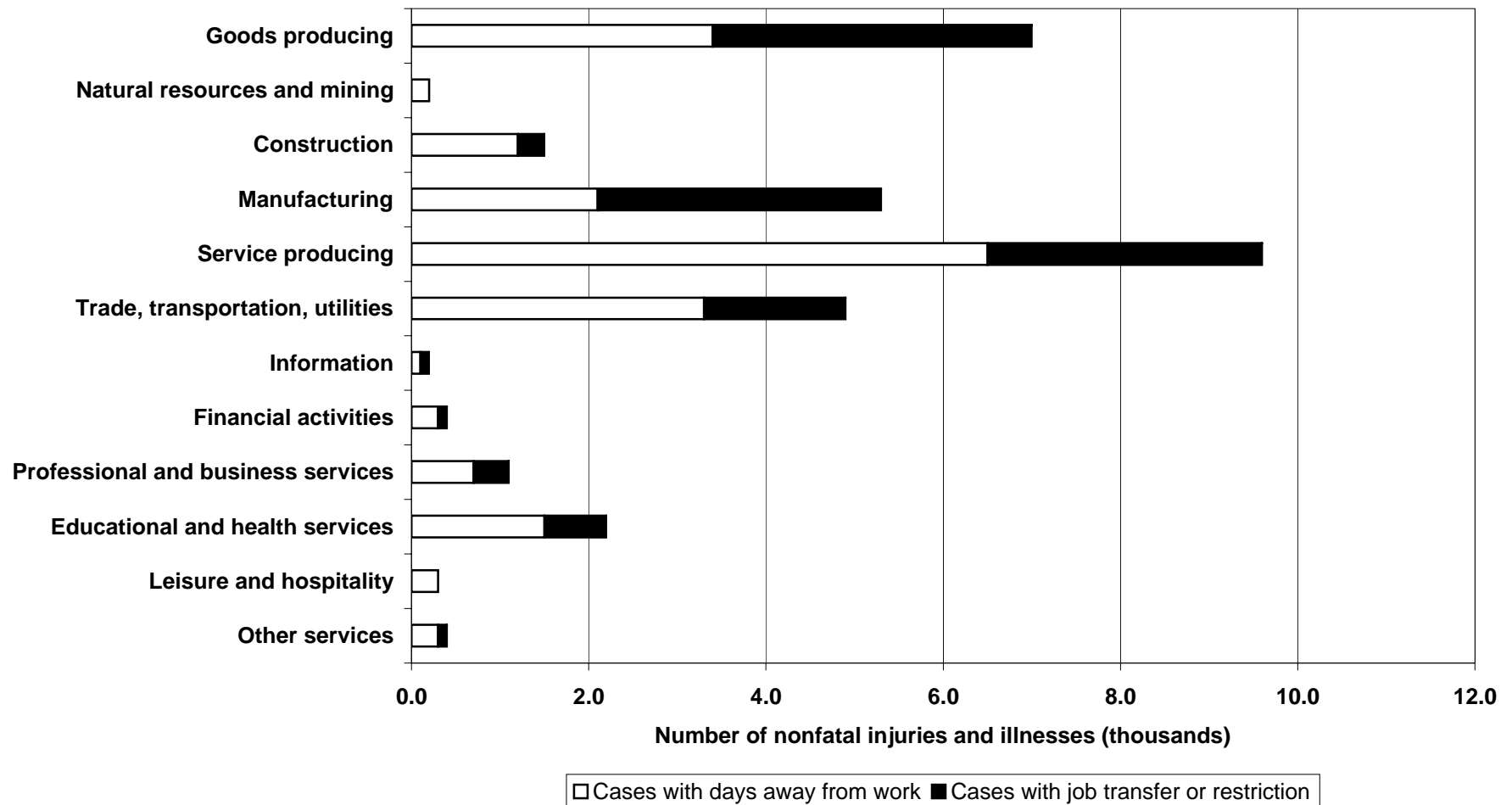
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Major industry groups with the highest
nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates
per 100 full-time employees for total cases,
Nebraska, 2003**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Number of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction,
by case type and private major industry sectors,
state government, and local government
Nebraska, 2003**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.